

STATE PSCs

Pre + Mains

Uttar Pradesh

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Bihar

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Odisha

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Punjab

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Assam

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Madhya Pradesh

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Jammu & Kashmir

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM

Haryana

Batch Starting On
19th Jan '23 | 6:00 PM



Foundation Sampoorna Batch 3



Animal rearing

- Although crop production is the principal activity, livestock is an important secondary income source for many small-scale and marginal farmers in Odisha who may own only a few animals. (Dalwai)
- More than 80% of Odisha's rural population own livestock, which generates up to 30% of the income of small-scale, marginal and landless farmers.
- Live Stock Masterplan->
 - The plan includes a **baseline livestock sector analysis, a 15-year livestock sector strategy and a five-year sector investment plan.**
 - The sector investment plan includes a **financial and human resource analysis and a budget to guide** the development of a sustainable livestock sector for the state.

- Livestock products such as milk, meat and eggs provide important macronutrients (proteins and fats) and micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) to farm households.
- As per the Livestock Census 2019, Odisha has **3.4 per cent of India's total livestock population** and **3.2 per cent of the total poultry**.
- Livestock production is an important economic activity in Odisha, comprising about 3% of GSDP in 2020–21
- about 20% of the total value of agricultural production.

IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK

- ***Poverty reduction***: improved household incomes that move some households above the poverty line;
- ***Economic growth***: increased contribution of the livestock sector to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP);
- ***Food and nutrition security (FNS) of rural people, especially women and children***: increased availability and access to animal source foods to women and children with food access below recommended levels;
- ***Export potential***: increased value of livestock products provided to the rest of India and neighbouring countries;
- ***Social equity***: reduced inequality in household and post production incomes, greater empowerment of women, employment and investment opportunities for women, youth and specific minority ethnic groups.

- The cattle population has declined overall over the past two decades; however, there has been an increase in the number of crossbred animals which has allowed milk production to grow at roughly 5% per year.
- The number of sheep has also declined during this period, and the number of goats is roughly unchanged.
- In contrast to the dynamic of ruminant animals, there has been a marked increase in chicken and poultry production, particularly since 2012.

Figure 1: Designated livestock production zones in Odisha State.

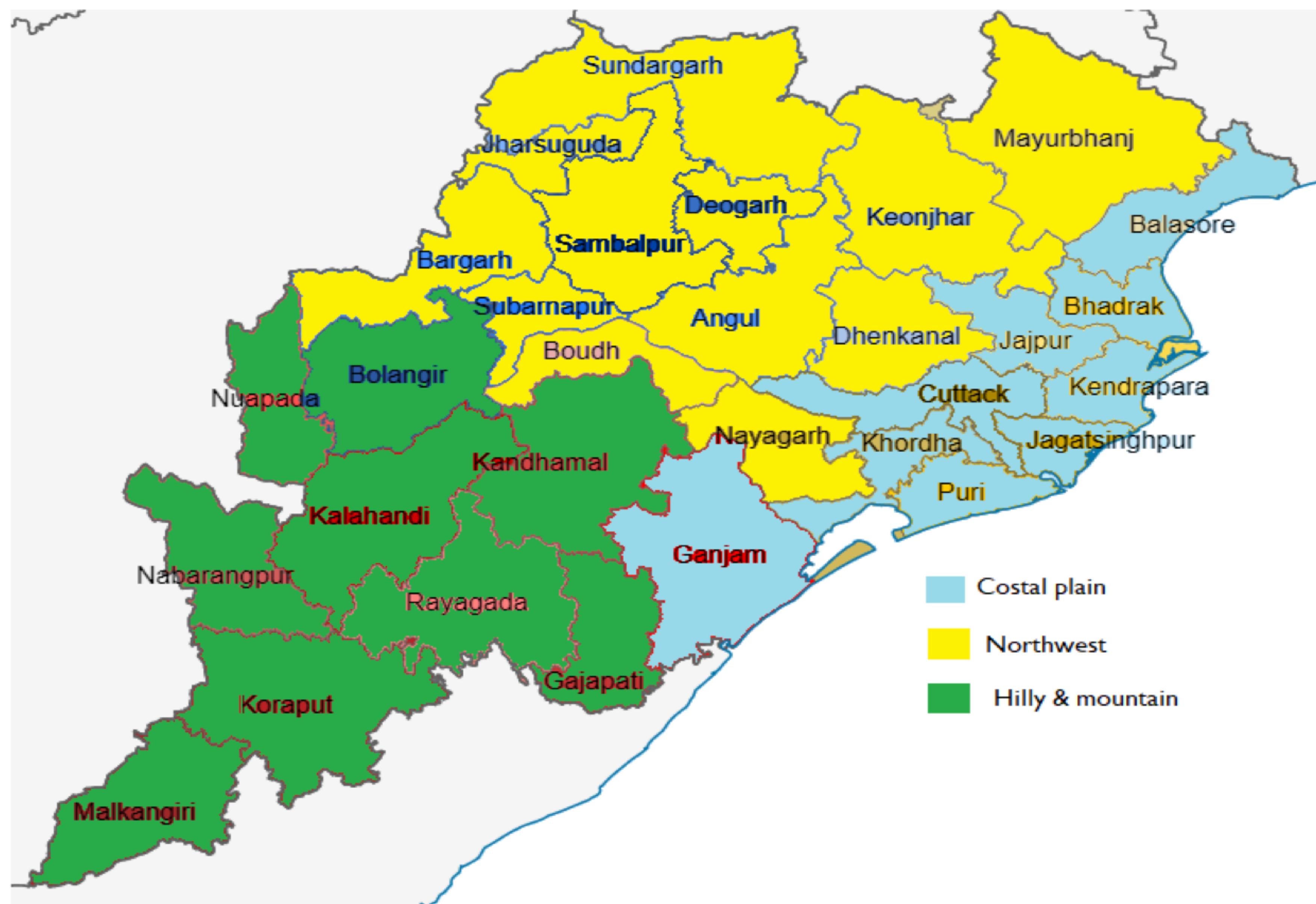


Table 1: Indicators for classification of traditional livestock production systems in Odisha, by production zone

Criteria	Livestock production zone		
	Hilly and mountain	Northwest	Coastal plain
Dominant species	Goat, poultry, cattle, sheep	Goat, cattle, buffalo, poultry	Cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, poultry
Livestock feeding practice	Extensive (mostly grazing) for all species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-intensive (grazing and stall feeding); • extensive (sheep and goat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-intensive (stall feeding, grazing); • intensive feeding for crossbred cattle; • more dependence on the market for feed
Challenges	Affected by both drought and flood	Affected by both drought and flood	Prone to floods and cyclones
Irrigation	Not much land under irrigation	Medium irrigation facilities	Better irrigation facilities
Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for small ruminants; • suitable for chickens and pigs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable for goat and backyard poultry; • dairy farming is increasing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well-developed market for dairy and goat; • the crossbreed cattle population dominates

Table 8: Estimated value of livestock contribution to Odisha gross state domestic product, 2020–21, by production zone, crore

Production zones	Value of livestock product	% of livestock contribution
Hilly and mountain zone	6,551.42	31%
Northwest zone	6,097.21	29%
Coastal plain zone	6,568.62	31%
Not bounded by zone (e.g. peri-urban or urban dairy)	1,935.81	9%
Total	21,153.06	100%

Cattle systems

- Constrained-> low productivity, a lack of access to good quality feed, and a frequent occurrence of diseases, low-yielding breeds, poor animal health and insufficient feed and fodder.
- Odisha's milk productivity is still low compared to the national average and to that in neighbouring states like Andhra Pradesh.
- Lower production -> **low percentage of crossbreeds and other improved breeds within the bovine population, and low milk yield from available indigenous breeds.**
- Urbanisation, Higher percapita income-> Consumption of milk is rising

- **National artificial insemination program**, eight ‘bull mother’ farms under the Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science, government and breeders’ society organizations for breed improvement

Goat systems

- Main occupation -> especially for the landless, the poor, and marginal farmers, including nomadic and ethnic tribal groups
- Production can be enhanced-> more than 30% of its land still covered in forest, and demand for goat meat has been increasing over the years due to urbanization and a rise in per-capita income.
- **Associated issues:** Absence of veterinary services, limited access to functional diagnostic facility, limited extension suitable for women, exposure of women to zoonotic diseases, high mortality rates, high incidence of parasites, limited awareness of the impacts of goat health on profitability

Measures:

- Animal health organizations and qualified personnel, private sector vaccine availability, mobile veterinary units in all areas

Poultry

Table 14: Constraining and facilitating factors in commercial broiler poultry production, by production zone

Category, region	Constraining factors	Supporting factors and opportunities for improvement
Feeding		
All zones	Increasing feed prices and lack of quality control	Potential for broiler integrators to provide feed and supplements, availability of broiler feed in the market
Health		
All zones	Increases in zoonoses, drug resistance and high mortality in informal production systems	Potential for broiler integrators to administer vaccines, tendency for farmers to seek vaccination support from local technical staff
Breeding		
All zones	Increasing prices for chicks and limited availability of good quality chicks	Potential for broiler integrators to provide chicks
Markets		
All zones	Potential for rapid increases in production to decrease future prices and lower profit margins, high degree of fluctuation in market prices, insufficient hygiene in production and marketing	Positive perception of broiler poultry products among consumers, potential for broiler production to provide opportunities for adding value (especially for youth), availability of multiple outlets for product sales, ability to provide a rapid return on investment, supportive government policy

Integrated Livestock Development Program

- The cattle breeding programme is implemented through a network of 285 Cattle Development Centres (CDCs) spread across various districts of the State.
- Each CDC is responsible for the genetic improvement of 1000 cattle through Artificial Insemination.
- The programme adopted a holistic approach integrating health, nutrition and management through promotional activities, awareness creation and geo-tagged calving reports to improve breeding services in the State.

Genetic Improvement of Bovine:

- Odisha Breeding policy, 2015, -> to promote Artificial Insemination (AI).
- AI centres provide breeding services to bovines for the genetic improvement of cattle and buffaloes.

Preventive Vaccination of Livestock:

- **National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)**-> Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccination has been initiated in a mission mode to **control FMD by 2025**.
- All the vaccinated animals **have been ear-tagged**, and data has been uploaded on the national portal (INAPH) data has been uploaded on the **national portal (INAPH)**.

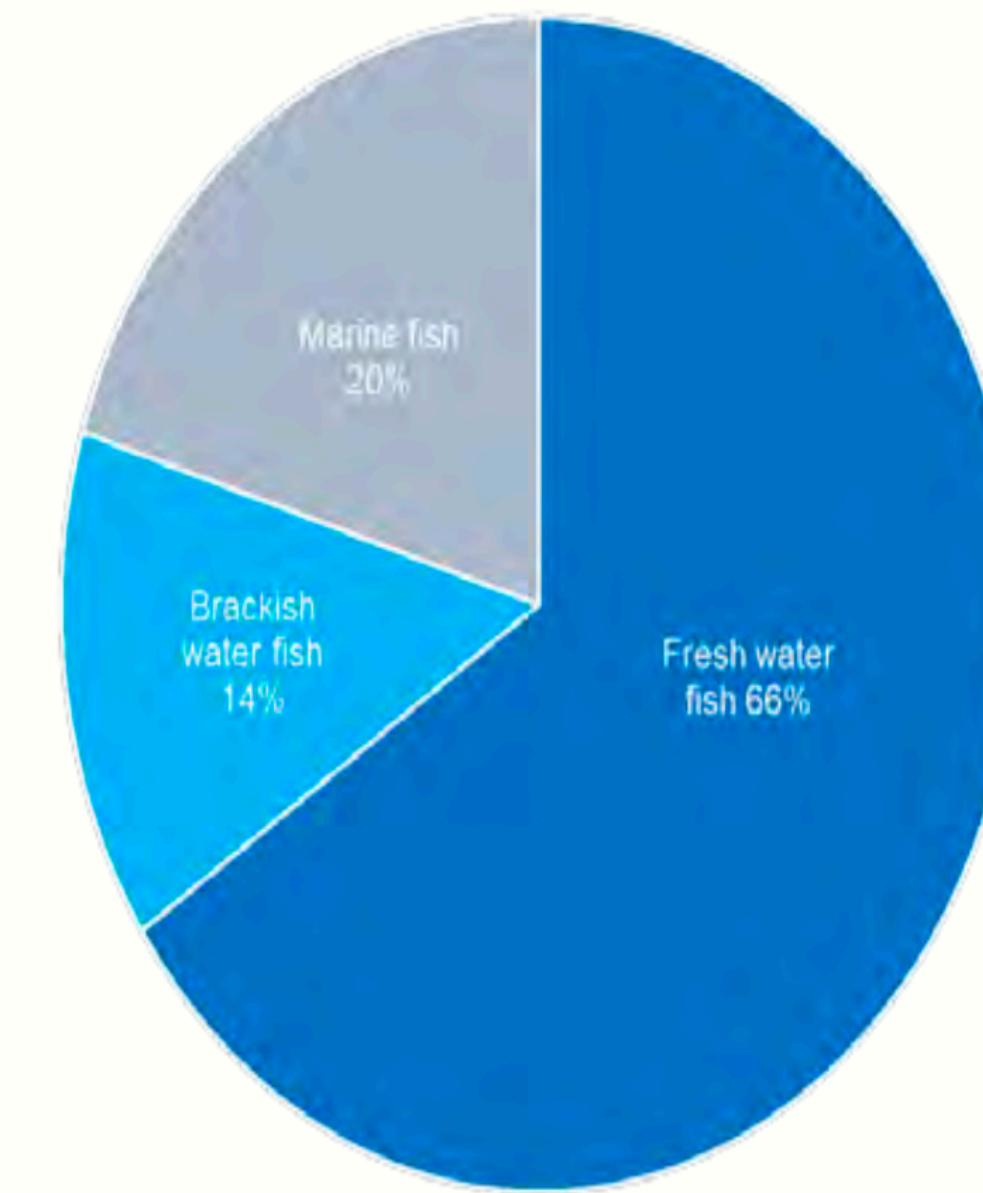
- **Promoting Animal Health in Orissa (PAHO) -> Enabling 1000 SC and ST women smallholders in the Rampur Block Kalahandi district of Orissa to increase income and contribute to household well-being by improved access to animal health services.**

Fishing industry:

- The long coastline (480KM) and the coastal plains are the gift of six major rivers: the Subarnrekha, the Budhabalanga, the Baitarani, the Brahmani, the Mahanadi, the Rusikulya and a number of small rivers.
- The world's largest brackish water lake Chilika is famous for fishing. All the rivers meet the Bay of Bengal on the east. Nearly 80 per cent of the people of the State are habituated to eating fish.
- The state has 7.04 lakh ha of freshwater resources and 4.18 lakh ha of brackish water resources.

Figure 2.15

Share of different Fish Categories produced in Odisha during 2021-22 (per cent)

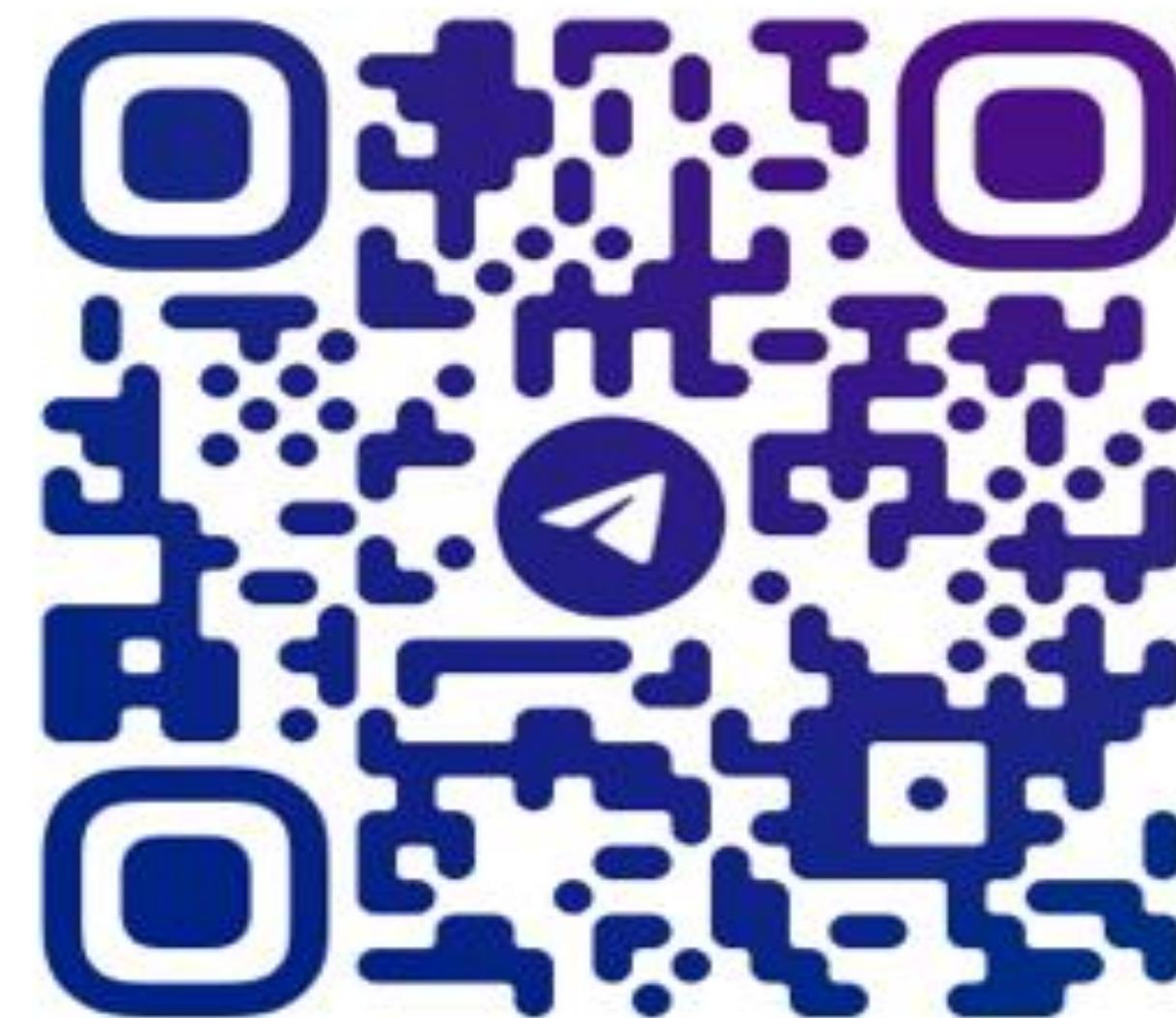


Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Government Initiatives for Fishery

- The Government spends around INR 100 crores per year on subsidy to encourage farmers towards aquaculture.
- Long-term lease of panchayat tanks is provided to women SHGs, and currently, around 8300 women SHGs undertake pisciculture under the “Mission Shakti” programme.
- Balasore district received the “**Best Marine District**” award on ‘*World Fisheries Day-2021*’ (21st Nov) in a ceremony organized by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India.

thank
you



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